

II.

1. The essential elements of national security should be identified and defined on a broad gauge basis. The relationship between the formulation of policy and the power position should be developed and the principles of strategic planning set forth and related to the policy formulation and execution process.

2. Economic, political, psychological, military and unconventional instruments should be presented in terms of substance and employment with particular reference to the diversity of responsibility and authority for their employment throughout the Federal Government. In each case, treatment should be given to the nature of the intelligence required for the effective employment of each instrument.

3. Using the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, as the basic reference, the treatment of governmental organization for national security should also include the relationships to the national security of those departments and agencies of the government not normally represented on the National Security Council.

4. The survey should include brief presentations of NSC directives which have established long range security policies of a permanent or semi-permanent nature such as NSC 68 and related modifications.

5. The survey of measures should include presentation and analysis of foreign aid, foreign information, military aid, NATO and wherever applicable, treatment of the intelligence effort which has been brought to bear upon the design and selection of the measure in relation to its objective in each case.

CONFIDENTIAL

6. The cycle of the intelligence process should be fully developed and related to the various points at which it influences policy formulation, modification, execution, and appraisal. The intelligence effort should be summarized for each of the preceeding segments of this section of the curriculum in order to relate the intelligence process to the policy, planning, and operational functions of the government. In this respect, strategic planning should be considered in terms of the grand strategy of the government, as well as in the conventional sense of purely military strategy.

III.

1. The early warning nature of the responsibility of intelligence to reduce strategic or tactical surprise to the irreducible minimum should be developed and illustrated for all levels at which intelligence is conducted.
2. Intelligence for each of the longer range intelligence purposes should be expanded in terms of the various kinds of estimates required, the operational media, and the miscellaneous reports which provide the foundation for the higher level production explained and illustrated.

3. A general presentation of the various elements in counter intelligence should be made placing particular emphasis upon the equal importance of this function as a cognant segment of the Mission of Intelligence.

4. In view of CIA's position at the apex of the governmental intelligence structure, the principles of intelligence coordination as part of the CIA mission should be presented generally as part of the intelligence mission.

5. In view of the complexity of the intelligence mission, the planning function as it relates to collection action, production, and the requirement to accomplish an integration of the governmental intelligence effort should be

identified as an integral part of the intelligence mission.

IV.

1. A definitive treatment of intelligence sources should be provided with a critical evaluation of the relative potential of various sources to support production requirements. The need for corroborative sources should be developed.

2. The full range of the various media as well as the character of intelligence products in terms of current, operational, basic, and estimative nature should be fully analyzed and interrelated for all levels of intelligence production.